Lithuanian Elections
March 23, 1997

Vilnius, Dec 23, BNS – The Lithuanian parliament passed a resolution Monday establishing March 23, 1997 as the date for the municipal council election and parliamentary election in the four “single mandate” districts, where voter turnout on October 20 was below 40 percent, leading the supreme electoral commission to declare electoral results in those districts invalid. Municipal council members are elected for three-year terms under a proportionalballoting system, with party lists for parties or political organizations.

These conditions were established in a law passed by the parliament Monday on amendments and supplements to the law on municipal elections. The Lithuanian constitution was also amended in 2019, extending the term of municipal council members to four years. Candidates for municipal offices may be nominated by parties or political organizations, with their names registered in accordance with the law on political parties and organizations.

Political parties will be able to submit documentation for participation in municipal elections, beginning 65 days before the date of the election. The municipalities will add the information to the list of candidates for March 23, registration of parties will commence on January 19.

Security Appointments In Process

Vilnius, Dec 23, BNS – Lithuania’s prime minister has nominated Vladimir Vagneras to plan three U.S. army colonels of Lithuanian origin for retiring troops in his administration.

The Tuesday edition of the daily Vyriausiasis Prezidentas reported that plans have been made to appoint U.S. colonel Jonas Krukonis, Major General Algimantas Bulovas, and Roman Kiliauskas to vice-ministerial posts. All three officers have assisted in the drafting of the country’s security strategy and the preparation of the Lithuanian national security plan, which lays out a strategy for the creation of an effective armed forces, meet NATO standards.

The 60-year-old retired U.S. air force colonel Roman Kiliauskas has agreed to accept the post of vice president responsible for the border police in the ministry of internal affairs. Kiliauskas has studied at four military academies and served for almost forty years in air force aviation. He served as a captain in the Lithuanian episode of the war in Vietnam. Before retiring, Kiliauskas served as director of a center at the Pentagon.

The appointment of U.S. citizen General Algimantas Bulovas, a former member of the U.S. air force, will further reinforce the country's security and training of reserve forces and training is required. Citing sources in the Consulate General of Lithuania, the Vytis accident is reported that the new commander is a specialist Colonel Jonas Krukonis, who was a vice-commander as the Vagneras administrateur's advisor on security issues.

Up until this point, Kronia has targeted the independence of Lithuania, the strategy and priority directions for support this program were the theme. The president’s statement in Lithuania’s stated purpose, which lays out a strategy for the creation of effective armed forces of which meet NATO standards.

Lithuanian Banks’ Deposits Doubled

Vilnius, Dec 23, BNS – Deposits in the Lithuanian banks has more than doubled in the last three years.

At the end of 1993 the amount of deposits of resident and non-resident customers in the banks amounted to 2.04 billion litas, while at the end of October of this year – 4.58 billion litas.

Deposits of Lithuanian residents doubled since the end of 1993 – up to 2.045 billion litas while deposits of foreign legal and natural persons on 1.53 billion litas and up to 0.35 billion litas.

Deposits of residents in the banks went up by 2.5 times since the end of 1993 and at the end of October of this year made 1.62 billion litas of savings, credited in foreign currencies in those years surged by 2.5 times and were estimated at 1.68 billion litas at the end of October.

security and under the scope of a separate program supervised by the NUTEK agency, another more than one billion crowns will be spent improving the country’s uniform security.

Since 1990, the Swedish government has provided Lithuania with more than 670 million crowns in support.

Pepsi-Cola Produced in Lithuania

Vilnius, Dec 23, BNS – In January 1997, the Pepsi-Cola General Bottlers company will sign a contract with a Lithuanian brewery to produce five sorts of Pepsi-Cola. According to the business weekly Verdens, the bottling company’s Lithuanian partner will be the German company “Pepsi-Cola”.

On Monday, the Pepsi-Cola General Bottlers company was founded by the Pepsi-Cola International company and the General Bottlers company, which produces soft drinks.

The next year, the company will invest about 4 million USD in Lithuania.

Lithuanian Foreign Trade Eased

Vilnius, Dec 23 (ELTA) – On January 1 Lithuania will see enforcement of agreement with the European Free Trade Association (ELTA) ratified in 1996. The document will become effective in five more countries – Iceland and Norway – with the two other Switzerland and Liechtenstein still debating it.

Lithuanian agreement with the European Free Trade Association (ELTA) countries will replace 1935 free trade agreement with Norway and Switzerland. The document is valid for Liechtenstein, as well.

The out of next year will also witness coming into force of a Lithuanian agreement on trade in agricultural products one on the Russian Federation, and Lithuania, including an interim agreement with Switzerland.

On January 1 the Lithuanian Polish free trade agreement and bilateral Lithuanian, Estonian and Lithuanian agreement in agricultural goods will take effect as well.

Jewish Literature Preserved

Vilnius, Dec 23, BNS – Lithuania’s parliament chairman Vytenis Landsbergis visited Saturday the Lithuanian Palace of Books to acquiesce himself with the conditions under which a collection of Jewish books and documents were being stored.

The palace contains about 20,000 Jewish books and 7.3 thousand periodicals. The less than 100 thousand volumes have already been restored, and 1.3 thousand are in need of further restoration.

Director of the Martynas Mažvydas National Library Vilnis Balodis expressed regret that only two librarians bear the massive responsibility for the care for the entire collection. This task had been easier in the days when there was a public library sitting at the library.

Despite the 20 million crowns that certain foreign press reports had distorted the conditions under which the collection was being kept – not a single Jewish book or periodical was lying on the shelf, and entries for all volumes had been registered in the catalog.

Balodis informed the parliament chairman that in pre-war Lithuania, a smaller part the former IVO archives had landed in the Palace of Books, whereas the greater share had been ceded off to Germany and, later, to the United States where the IVI Institute was created. In 1996, IVO and the Lithuanian government reached an agreement that the Americans would assist in caring for the portion of the former IVO archives which remained in Lithuania and to equip the national technical equipment and financing.

Balodis said that after new storage tanks are completed for the palace, the National Library, as a Reading Library, will carry out an exhibition of the facsimiles of all the archives' Lithuanian books which will be available to readers.

State Secret Regulations Reviewed

Vilnius, Dec 23, BNS – Chairman of the Lithuanian constitution liberalization committee Zigmundas Žilinskas stated Thursday that some regula- tions of the State secret regulations and their protection law had been violated in Lithuania.

The law regarding state secret regulations stated that the state secret law did not contain any criteria for the protection of state information, a situation that was not being regulated because the Rada special committee had not been working in the special consultation.

Article 10 of the above-mentioned law regarding permission to create a state secret legal basis as a result of the law, the creation of the court, a statement of the court.

The constitutional court also concluded that the March 6 declaration of the government of national unity, which is to be in effect right away, does not provide the formation of secrets in other than the present government and in the other government under the right of a leader’s decision.
Draugas, Saturday, January 4, 1997

VISIT TO THE PRISON HOSPITAL IN VILNIUS

In this old building in downtown Vilnius, a hospital that was built (1898-1903) during the Russian Czar occupation of Lithuania has been in operation since 1899. It was added to the list of ten largest hospitals built in the next ten years in the huge complex of the Sanktuariums University Hospital.

The Lithuanian prison was used for political prisoners. Executions took place in the Lithuanian Square which later was named the Lenin Square. If anyone visited Vilnius during the Soviet occupation the visit included a visit to see Lenin who was guarded by two soldiers because defacing would be frequented to the famed statue. After the coup in Lithuania Lenin gracefully bowed a farewell from a hoist on a crane hovering a full circle to the Lithuanian people. Nowadays it becomes a beautiful sight of the heritage of the once important shaped top Russian church.

The hospital treats prisoners who are not necessarily sentenced to imprisonment. Prisoners are treated from the entire Republic of Lithuania. The hospital has 300 beds, which are shared by men and women. At present 158 prisoners are being held who have served a sentence of 5 years and over.

The hospital is divided into 150 tubercular beds, 60 psychiatric beds, 75 surgical (trauma and gynecological) beds. 60 beds are reserved for women. On the increase are younger men below the age of 10.

The tuberculosis units are disappearing, there are no more prisoners with tuberculosis or cells. The window is approximately 1.5 meters wide, the door the overreaching each cubic meter holds six prisoner-patients. They are all kept together regardless of the stages of the disease.

The same is for the pathological infection in Lithuania. The fight against tuberculosis is not as well developed as it should be. The same applies for the other chronic diseases too. Many prisoners have physical or mental diseases or problems.

The second day of the hospital visit was organized by the Lithuanian family nurse Bindokienė.

SMUGGLING ISSUES ADDRESSED

Vilnius, Dec. 23, BNS - Lithuanian premier Gedrimas Vagnorius on Monday initiated a discussion of problems related to combatting smuggling. Participating in the discussion were parliamentary legal affairs committee chairman Visvaldis Stašiukas, state security department director Jurgis Jugulis, state controller Vidas Kudritas, finance minister Rolandas Matulaitis, minister of internal affairs Vitas Zurlonis and officials of the tax inspection.

In the administration prog, service's release, no mention was made of the presence of department director Vladas Talijauskas, whose resignation was accepted by the prime minister on Monday.

Gedrimas, who headed the custom department over the four years of rule by the Democratic Labour Party (LDPS), criticized on more than one occasion for precariousness in the face of massive smuggling across Lithuania's borders.

It was correlated at the Monday session that the Lithuanian state budget was failing to collect "pigistic" amounts of taxes.

Dr. Saulius Culpokšiūnas of the very efficiently organized AIDS Research Institute has opened an office in Klaipeda, the port city where transients of the sea frequent the houses if ill. This is the second independent study done confidentially. Included in my confidential sources graphs.

This article was written for the Lithuanian Medical University's office, and an affiliate in Klaipeda, the port city where transients of the sea frequent the houses if ill. Working there working on another proposal, the proposal did not produce financial support. If it would have, books on AIDS would have been translated into Lithuanian and prevention would have been enhanced in Lithuania. As of late, 1996.

Draugas, Dec. 23, BNS - Lithuanian premier Gedrimas Vagnorius on Monday initiated a discussion of problems related to combatting smuggling. Participating in the discussion were parliamentary legal affairs committee chairman Visvaldis Stašiukas, state security department director Jurgis Jugulis, state controller Vidas Kudritas, finance minister Rolandas Matulaitis, minister of internal affairs Vitas Zurlonis and officials of the tax inspection. The conditions are the same for women. Pregnant imprisoned women and there were six of them. When in labor the woman prisoner is sent to a local birthing hospital to deliver. After the baby is born she has to keep her baby with her nurse. If her family wants to take the baby they have to petition, which is usually refused since there is no facility, not even a crib in a cell for the baby in an untimely. Usually she chooses not to keep the baby too long. At the birthing hospital she is under guard. Most women prisoners are kept by armed guards. Women prisoners are...
NEW YEAR'S DAY

By Danute Bindaškienė

In certain regions of Lithuania, New Year's Eve was known as "the little Christmas Eve." Fish, similar to those of Christmas Eve were prepared, except that the dishes could contain meat and straw was not placed under the tablecloth. People stayed up on New Year's Eve until at least midnight to greet the new year. If an individual arrived late through such an important moment, his entire year would go badly. The main concern on New Year's Eve and Day is to learn the year's fortune and the rest of the year's events. If people want to know what will happen in the new year, they must observe the traditions and customs practiced on the celebration. The following morning, people try to observe the New Year's Eve and Day trends that will indicate what will happen throughout the year. Children try to be good so their parents will not scold or punish them, for this will continue into the following year. People try to be careful in New Year's Day for their actions that day will determine their behavior all year. Adult family members and relatives will give each other a gift box, a special gift, and a good deal of help and advice. People hold the belief: to know: what the year will be good, people will live in plenty. To receive a harvest be bountiful, the would live a year more one on this earth, which the earth's present. If the weather is intolerable, the people will bundle up to stay warm. Even if the divination is confusing, they will rest assured that the next year will be even better than the previous year. In this way, the events of New Year's Eve and Day could also forecast the weather of the following year's weather. For example, if it snows on New Year's Day, the weather will be bad all year. However, if it is warm, the weather will be good; if the trees are covered with frost, the year will be better, etc. New Year's Eve and Day customs are rich, thick, and meaningful, and Death was also predicted in the following year's weather. Many young people will die that New Year's Day, if it snows that night, old people will die on New Year's Day, Eater will be the last to die in the yard on New Year's Day and they chimney a rickets, church bells, or cries and quanto the entire year. People will stand in the yard and cry and hit the swaying to the new year. creek. Children will stand in the yard and shout in the alley. The children will stand in the yard and shout or sing and hit the swaying to the new year. If the children scream loudly, then the parents will wake up and talk to their children. Parents will give their children advice and predictions. They will warn their children to be good and not to misbehave. The children will then promise to be good the next year. (To be continued)

GUENI THORLACIUS JOHANNESSON
University of Iceland

On March 12, 1990, the day after the Lithuanian decla-
ration of independ-
ence, the Iceland-
diplomats sent their con-
gratulations to Vilnius. This was the beginning of Icelandic support for Lithuanian independ-
ence, which culminated in diplomatic relations between Iceland and Lithuania in January 1991. In the wake of the attempt to patch up in Moscow in August 1991.

When examined for the period of 18 months, three main questions spring to mind: 1. Why did the Icelandic autori-
ties support the Lithuanian drive for independence? 2. How did they do it? 3. What effect did it have?

Historical overview

It is apt to begin in a very brief historical overview of Icelandic and Lithuanian relations, men-
tioning some basic facts about Iceland. Norwegians began to settle there in the 10th century. One of the first Icelandic men to be killed by Baltic people was the legendary viking, Eggil Skallagrimsson. And his extraordinary "massacre" and killing in Con-
rad, as recounted in the saga of Eggil.

In the 1300s, the first men of Iceland founded their national organi-
ization, the Althing. In 1264, after a long and bloody conflict be-
tween the various families and clans, the Althing elected the new king of the northern King-
dom. Later, when Norway came under Danish rule, Iceland followed.

In the mid-19th century, na-
tional revival began in earnest in Iceland. In 1804 home rule was declared. In 1918, Iceland was proclaimed a free and independent

nation, after years of struggle. The liberation of Iceland from Danish rule was seen as a major step forward. In 1874, Iceland became a

kingdom, through, though in per-
sonal union with Denmark, and the Danes continued to handle foreign affairs on behalf of the Icelandic autori-
ties.

In early 1922 the Danish con-
sultants in Kassa declared to the Norwegian government that Iceland recognized de jure the independence of the Lithuanian Republic. The government in a diplomatic sense "especially warmly thanks to Iceland, whose age-old culture was well known and respected in Iceland." In the following year, a commercial treaty was concluded between Iceland and Lithuania.

In April 1940, Nazi Germany invaded and occupied Denmark and the Althing disbanded, since the Danes could no longer have a constitution. The Icelanders would have to do it themselves. When Lithuania was annexed to the Soviet Union later that year, Iceland did not recognize the act of jure.

However, in 1944, when Iceland declared full inde-
pendence and became a re-
public, recognition of this event by the great powers was con-
idered of primary importance.

The Icelandic authorities therefore had no qualms about establishing diplomatic rela-
tions with the Soviet Union, ignor-
ing the question of the Baltic states.

It is obvious that the next decade Icelandic authorities rec-
ognized the Soviet annexation, at least de facto. Various ex-
amples of this could be cited. Perhaps the most significant of these was the official visit of the first Baltic republic, in 1978, of the Icelandic ambassador to Moscow.

Lithuanian declaration of
independence

Immediately after the Althing adopted the resolution of recognition, there was no formal reaction from the People's Assembly of Lithuania, which would later become independent. The resolution was sent to the People's Assembly of Lithuania, which would later become independent.

Lithuanian leaders of
independence

In late 1990 and at the begin-
ing of 1991, Lithuania declared its independence. This was accompanied by a diplomatic recognition of Lithuania by Iceland. A number of Icelanders welcomed the change, including Svend Vatnsdottur and other Icelandic politicians.

Their message was clear because trade negotiations with Moscow were at a very sensitive stage.

In April 1991, Mikhail Gorbachev visited Iceland, and the meeting was described as 
highly regarded by the Lithuanians, as well as highly regarded by the Latvians.

Furthermore, in another speech, he declared that the Lithuanians had the right to choose their own future. He also declared that the Baltic states should be allowed to choose their own future.

Lithuanian elections

In May 1991, a general election was held in Lithuania. The Lithuanian Democratic Labor Party (LDLD) won the majority of seats, followed by the Social Democratic Party (SDPJ) and the Christian Democratic Party (CDP).

The establishment of diplomatic relations with Lithuania

In May 1991, the first diplomatic relations between Iceland and Lithuania were established. The Icelandic government sent a note to Lithuania, expressing its recognition of Lithuania's independence. The Lithuanian government also sent a note to Iceland, expressing its recognition of Iceland's independence.

The meeting of the foreign ministers

In July 1991, the meeting of the foreign ministers of Iceland and Lithuania took place in Reykjavik. The meeting was considered a significant step forward in the development of relations between the two countries.

Grand Opening of the Lithuanian Embassy

In August 1991, the Lithuanian Embassy was opened in Reykjavik. The opening was attended by a large number of guests, including government officials and business representatives.

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THE FUTURE OF ECONOMIC GROWTH IN LITHUANIA

By Edward B. Jakubauskas

Lithuania marked its sixth year of independence this past February. The time has come to look at the progress made in organizing a state that was a part of the Soviet Union 1940-1990. As one Western businessman put it, "It is a survival population group; you Lithuanians are as lucky to know how to live and keep on living than any other country in the world ... Perhaps, nevertheless, you should be happy to get out of the Proletarian War economy of 1929-1933 when so many island states have been able to get by with the help of their rich and beautiful resources."

Winter comes to the Castle of Medininkai (at graning it is being restored to its ancient glory.)

Photo by Laslauvas Mickus

As one Western businessman said, "If you Lithuanians do not have any new manufacturing capacity, you have only twenty years left to reinvent yourselves."

The funnel forchanneling savings into investment has been the most difficult single factor that has stymied all Lithuanian economic development. Lithuania has a strong and well-developed financial system. In 1993 there are savings under the mattress, but the savings have not been translated into investment. There is a crisis of confidence, and funds have been either hoarded privately, or have found their way into the reign banks abroad. Bank failures have been the most of the new Eastern European countries, and more recently Lithuania has joined this group with the failure of its two largest banking institutions. Lithuania remains in a precarious position, and the public fears the loss of its deposits. From the economic system point of view, it is obvious that Lithuania is in a vicious circle. A vicious cycle more than a crime and criminals, but nevertheless of great consequence, has been the need for strengthening contractual obligations, business agreements, and economic behavior in general. Western businessmen who have been unaccustomed to doing business in a market atmosphere, and who were not able to accumulate the necessary capital to operate, have become the multi-national corporate bureaucracies that have accumulated vast amounts of capital and have extended markets worldwide. It is true that in many of the cases, these corporations have developed partnerships internationally and have in fact created new unit costs of production. Validation of capital investment seeks an even larger capital output, and soon enough, the wheelchair becomes the locomotive. The fundraise new and sophisticated financing is a world-wide phenomenon. It is the only route through which the energy crisis of the 1970s has been solved.

First and foremost, the preconditions for economic growth or economic success of any kind are political stability and peace. The political systems in Lithuania have been disintegrating and falling back upon feudal loyalties every day. There has been no change in the international group to which the government of the Lithuanian nation should belong, and in the "domino-glacial" atmosphere of the new republic, the situation is bleak.

The impact of fifty years of the Soviet Union has had a profound effect on the people of Lithuania, and the country will face a daunting task to overcome this legacy. The implementation of the Lithuanian economy, and the rapid economic development of the country, are dependent on the willingness of individuals to travel abroad and discover alternative habits, and mind-sets, and mind-sets which are more likely to be successful in a changing world.

The second year of a experiment in a communist, planned economy has been a failure, has not been self-evident. A man-made, centrally controlled and centrally planned economy does not deliver goods to the consumer, and has not used resources economically. Gorbachev's attempt to make changes to the system of centralized planning has failed, and in fact had even hastened its collapse. At the same time, the change to something approaching a market system has been unprecendented. Western economies have had this experience over the decades and centuries to evolve into present-day systems. Asian economies, like China, Korea, and the smaller, slimmer, more responsive Russian economy have changed after World War II to evolve into the economies we see today. Lithuania and other former Eastern European states have had to change overnight, and have done so, not from Communist economic theorists who were held hostage to intermediate systems which had no choice, but from the people themselves. For the first time, they have been evolving to a presently unknown model of the future.

US DOLLAR EQUALS

2.5-2.8 LITAS

Vilnius, Oct. 28 (ELTA) — Director of Lithuania's bank department Gunta Nauseda stated that currency exchange rates for US dollar would be 2.5-2.8 US dollar per Litis.

A new decision of government was also taken to double the purchase of dollars in Lithuania at least 50,400,000 litas granted to pro- and post-war companies for undertaking agricultural products. The loans have been granted since 1992 to help farmers to cope with interest rate and repayment set up by the end of this year.

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The official noted that the measures taken in Lithuania would not be unduly criticized, but would be explained. The US dollar and litas reached 1.9 in 1991, bought the limit of 4 litas per dollar. Nauseda said in his interview to ELTA, "It is the exchange rate which put the US dollar and litas reached 1.9 in 1991, bought the limit of 4 litas per dollar. Nauseda said in his interview to ELTA, "It is the exchange rate that might change."

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People in the News

FIGHTING A DEADLY ENEMY

Lithuanian Mercy Lif is playing a significant role in the battle against tuberculosis. Unfortunately, the need for medicine remains. In 1995, there were 18 children diagnosed with TB, more than any previous year. When comparing 1996 to 1995, last year had 18 fewer children diagnosed with TB. Even more significant, there were no reported deaths in 1996, whereas the previous year 3 children died from tuberculo-

The news is not as good for adults. Tuberculosis is on the rise. Since TB is a fast-spread-

Preventive measures are ta-

New health clinics are being estab-

The Program for Tuberculosis prevention and treatment is es-

The Social Security Administration in Lithuania is respon-

The program is designed to help children and adults who are in need of medical assistance. The program is supported by the Lithuanian government and other international organizations. The program is also supported by the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF) and the World Health Organization (WHO).

The program includes:

1. Tuberculosis screening and treatment
2. Prevention and early detection of tuberculosis
3. Health education and awareness raising
4. Financial assistance to families in need

The program is implemented through local health centers and clinics in Lithuania. The program is coordinated by the Lithuanian Tuberculosis Control Association (LTCA), which is a non-profit organization.

In conclusion, the program is making a significant contribution to the fight against tuberculosis in Lithuania. The program is supported by the Lithuanian government and other international organizations. The program is also supported by the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF) and the World Health Organization (WHO).

Robert Heta, President of Lithuanian Mercy Life

David Mackiewich, Man of the Year

Born the grandson of Lithuanian immigrants, the 1996 Man of the Year, David Mackiewich, has long stressed the import-

Legal immigrants who come to the United States in search of a better life or to reunite with family members may face challenges and obstacles. The United States has a complex legal system, and the process of obtaining legal status can be lengthy and complicated. However, with proper planning and assistance, many immigrants are able to successfully navigate the legal system and achieve their goals.

Some general tips for immigrants include:

1. Educate yourself about the legal system and the eligibility criteria for legal status.
2. Seek assistance from legal aid organizations or immigration lawyers.
3. Be patient and persistent in pursuing your goals.
4. Be prepared to provide proof of your identity and other relevant information.
5. Keep all necessary documents and records organized.

It is important to note that the legal process is not straightforward and can vary depending on individual circumstances. It is always recommended to seek professional assistance when dealing with immigration issues.

Robert Heta, President of Lithuanian Mercy Life

Just a few weeks remain un-

We are delighted to announce that the Lincoln National Foundation, in cooperation with the Lithuanian American Community, has donated $37 million to the University of Nebraska Medical Center (UNMC) to support the construction of the new Department of Medicine and Surgery.

The donation is part of a larger effort to expand and improve medical facilities at UNMC. The new department will include state-of-the-art medical facilities and cutting-edge research laboratories, providing patients with the best possible care and treatment.

We would like to express our gratitude to the Lincoln National Foundation for their generous support and commitment to improving medical care in our community.

Robert Heta, President of Lithuanian Mercy Life

David Mackiewich, Man of the Year

Born the grandson of Lithuanian immigrants, the 1996 Man of the Year, David Mackiewich, has long stressed the importance of preventative care and the need to make healthy lifestyle choices. The last few years have seen a significant increase in the number of individuals seeking preventative care, and the benefits of doing so are clear.

Preventative care helps to reduce the risk of developing chronic diseases, such as heart disease, diabetes, and cancer. It also helps to identify and treat health problems early, when they are most treatable and manageable.

The Lincoln National Foundation, in cooperation with the Lithuanian American Community, has donated $37 million to the University of Nebraska Medical Center (UNMC) to support the construction of the new Department of Medicine and Surgery. This donation is part of a larger effort to expand and improve medical facilities at UNMC, providing patients with the best possible care and treatment.

As we approach the end of the year, we encourage everyone to make a lasting impact by supporting the Lithuanian American Community's goal of raising $37 million for medical care.

Robert Heta, President of Lithuanian Mercy Life

David Mackiewich, Man of the Year

Lithuanian Mercy Life is a non-profit organization that provides healthcare services to Lithuanian families in the United States. The organization is dedicated to improving the health and well-being of Lithuanian families through preventative care, education, and support.

Thank you for your support and dedication to improving the health of Lithuanian families.